

The Eugenics Education Society.

President: MAJOR LEONARD DARWIN.

Sec.: MRS. GOTTO. **Hon. Sec.:** CAPT. EDGAR SCHUSTER, D.Sc. **Hon. Treasurer:** MR. FLEISCHL.

Hon. Members:

THE RT. HON. A. J. BALFOUR, P.C., F.R.S. SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, K.C.B., F.R.S.
HER GRACE, THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

Vice-Presidents:

DR. RICHARD ARTHUR, M.L.A., President, New South Wales Branch.
SIR JAMES BARR, President, Liverpool Branch.
DR. BENHAM, President, Dunedin Branch, New Zealand.
MR. H. W. BISHOP, S.M., President, Christchurch Branch, New Zealand.
SIR JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE, F.R.S., Ex-President, 1908 to 1909.
BISHOP D'ARCY, President, Belfast Branch.
PROF. STARR JORDAN, President, Eugenic Section, American Genetic Association.
PROF. H. B. KIRK, M.A., President, Wellington Branch.
MR. W. C. MARSHALL, M.A., President, Haslemere Branch.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD MOULTON, P.C., F.R.S., President, Birmingham Heredity Society.
SIR JOHN OTTER, J.P., President, Brighton Branch.
M. EDMOND PERRIER, President, Société Française d'Eugénique.
PROF. E. B. POULTON, F.R.S., President, Oxford Branch.
PROF. SERGI, President, Comitato Italiano per gli Studi di Eugenica.
PROF. SEWARD, F.R.S., President, Cambridge Eugenics Society.
BISHOP WELLDON, President, Manchester Branch.

Members of Council:

*Major SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG-JONES, M.D.	MR. E. G. WHEELER GALTON.	MRS. G. POOLEY.
LADY BARRETT, M.D., M.S.	*DR. GREENWOOD.	DR. ARCHDALL REID.
MR. CROFTON BLACK.	DR. W. HADLEY.	MR. JOHN RUSSELL.
*MRS. THEODORE CHAMBERS.	*MRS. HENDERSON.	MR. F. C. S. SCHILLER, D.Sc.
MR. A. M. CARR-SAUNDERS.	*COLONEL HILLS, F.R.S.	PROF. A. SCHUSTER, F.R.S.
HON. SIR JOHN COCKBURN, K.C.	*THE VERY REV. W. R. INGE, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's.	CAPT. EDGAR SCHUSTER, D.Sc.
*MISS E. CORRY.	MISS KIRBY.	*DR. C. G. SELIGMAN.
*MR. R. NEWTON CRANE.	MR. ERNEST LANE, F.R.C.S.	PROF. SPEARMAN.
MR. A. E. CRAWLEY.	*PROF. E. W. MACBRIDE, F.R.S.	PROF. J. A. THOMSON.
SIR H. CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E.	*LADY OWEN MACKENZIE.	DR. A. F. TREDGOLD.
*DR. LANGDON DOWN.	MR. ROBERT MOND.	MRS. ALEC TWEEDIE.
MR. HAVELOCK ELLIS.	*DR. F. W. MOTT, F.R.S.	MR. W. C. D. WHETHAM, F.R.S.
PROF. J. FINDLAY.	*MR. G. P. MUDGE.	*CAPT. DOUGLAS WHITE, R.A.M.C.

*Executive Committee.

Branch Representatives on the General Council, 1916-17.

Birmingham:

MR. CAREY GILSON.

MR. HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS.

MR. PERCIVAL MILLS.

Liverpool:

MR. R. T. BODEY.

MR. R. D. LAURIE.

ALD. T. R. BULLEY

Haslemere:

MR. W. C. MARSHALL.

Manchester:

DR. MUMFORD.

Belfast:

PROF. J. A. LINDSAY.

New Zealand:

THE HON. T. A. MACKENZIE.

Oxford:

CAPT. EDGAR SCHUSTER, D.Sc.

New South Wales:

(To be appointed.)

Brighton:

MR. A. J. HALL.

Research Committee:

CAPT. EDGAR SCHUSTER, D.Sc., *Chairman.*
MR. A. M. CARR-SAUNDERS, *Secretary.*
PROF. MACBRIDE.
PROF. SPEARMAN.
DR. TREDGOLD.
DR. GREENWOOD.
MR. LIDBETTER.
MRS. GOTTO.

Education Committee:

MRS. T. CHAMBERS, *Secretary.*
PROF. J. A. THOMSON.
PROF. FINDLAY.
MISS BULCRAIG.
MISS TRENCH.
MR. DIXON KINGHAM.
MRS. GOTTO.

Publication Committee:

This Committee consists of the Executive Officers of the Society, Chairmen and Secretaries of Sub-Committees and Branch representatives.

N.B.—Other Committees are appointed from time to time for special purposes.

"Eugenics is the study of agencies under social control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations either physically or mentally."

OBJECTS.

- I.—Persistently to set forth the National Importance of Eugenics in order to modify public opinion, and create a sense of responsibility in the respect of bringing all matters pertaining to human parenthood under the domination of Eugenic ideals
- II.—To spread a knowledge of the Laws of Heredity so far as they are surely known, and so far as that knowledge may affect the improvement of the race.
- III.—To further Eugenic Teaching, at home, in the schools, and elsewhere.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Membership	-	-	-	One Guinea per Annum.
Associate Membership	-	-	-	Five Shillings per Annum.

PRIVILEGES.

Attendance at Lectures, Discussions, and General Meetings, Use of Library.
Members only receive THE EUGENICS REVIEW free.

Forms of Application for Membership and Associate Membership and full particulars of the Society can be obtained of the Hon. Secretaries.

almost as melodramatic as those long since discredited "good" and "naughty" Harrys.

From first to last there is no word of eugenic suggestion, and the nearest approach to the sex-problem in schools is in a passage which emphasises the importance of "keeping the mind free from nasty thoughts," especially thoughts "connected with the human body."

Many ingenious and original forms of moral suasion are suggested, but at the end comes the old inevitable note: "If, even so seldom as once a year, you will read the life of some great man (such as that fine old patriot Earl Roberts, who had family prayers regularly every day for 55 years); if you merely do your duty in studying your Bible at the times set apart for the purpose, whether at school or at home; if you resolutely stick to what is truthful, honourable, just, generous and kindly, the inclination and power to live greatly will surely grow within you."

J. R.

PAMPHLETS.

Memorandum on the Educational Principles upon which should be based all Future School Reforms. Child Study Society; pp. 28; price 3d. net.

Interesting reference is made to the influence of experimental psychology on education, as in the intelligence tests of Binet and the biometric method of correlations elaborated by Karl Pearson. Application to cases of "defectives" is mentioned, and at Harvard attempts that have been made to select for different types of vocation. The method of education of young children has changed, and stress is laid upon mental and motor activities and upon freedom for individual effort and initiative. Our present elementary education is mainly defective, as it ends at adolescence, the chief psychological period. As science is to be encouraged among educational departments, so should be scientific research in education.

H. J. W.

THOUGHTS FOR MOTHERS. Part 1, *God saw that it was Good.* An Address to Parents on the Moral Training of Boys and Girls. Part 2, *The Gift of Life.* Part 3, *The Temples of Life.* Part 4, *The Temples of Life.* Part 5, *The Meaning of Love.* National League for Physical Education and Improvement; pp. 18; price 5d.

We are pleased to recommend this series of short papers by Mrs. House for a parent to read to the child, and in particular the introduction to Part 1, entitled "God saw that it was Good," which is written to the parents themselves. This latter is full of common sense, and would be useful for distribution at all mothers' meetings.

G. E. C.

Significant Evidence for Mental Heredity. By Frederick Adams Woods. (Reprinted from Journal of Heredity, vol. viii., No. 3; pp. 7; Washington, D.C.; March, 1917.)

In this paper the writer discusses the methods of research which have been employed for the purpose of providing evidence for mental heredity.

In the first place he calls attention to the necessity for studying the problem objectively.

In the next place, whilst sympathising with both Mendelian and Biometric methods of research, he decides that the latter have hitherto proved the more helpful for the investigation of the field of mental heredity in man.

He then passes to his third and main contention, that the most hopeful method of procedure in future researches will be to devise investigations with the object of separating the heredity-environment complex into its two components and measuring either of these apart from the other. Whilst recognising that numerous researches which have

already supplied correlation ratios for a variety of mental traits are valuable and significant in spite of the fact that they so frequently measure heredity and environment together, he contends that the aim should be "to test the same heredity under shifting circumstances, or the effect of a varying germ-plasm developing under uniform conditions." As examples of "heredity the same—environment changed," he discusses (a) the case of twins, and does not find available data entirely satisfactory in discriminating between the effects of the two factors; (b) the degree of eminence of kings (who, it will be noted, do not select their calling), and of their younger brothers (403 cases), and finds that the difference in opportunity does not make itself felt; (c) a comparison of great men and their kin in Europe and in America respectively, and shows that "supposed superior opportunities in the newer country have not produced an easily measurable difference."

The writer emphasises again, in concluding, that his main concern is to advance a plea for a method of research which shall discriminate between the results of heredity and environment. This, he holds, will "more and more build up a true practical science of eugenics."

R. DOUGLAS LAURIE.

MARRIAGE AND MORALITY. *Successful and Unsuccessful Marriages*, by Louise Creighton; pp. 32; 4d. *Marriage, a Harmony of Body and Soul*, by Gemma Bailey; pp. 20; 3d. *Purity*, by A. Herbert Gray; pp. 20; 3d. *In Praise of Virginity*, by Emma K. Paget; pp. 20; 3d. *Marriage as a Career*, by Helen E. Crossman; pp. 20; 3d. *The Educational Value of Monogamy*, by L. MacMunn; pp. 31; 4d. Longmans, Green and Co.; 1916.

All the short papers in this series set forth a healthy ideal, and commonsense and practical advice is to be found in their pages. Opinion will vary as to the relative value of the papers, but each contains food for thought and should stimulate the reader to consider seriously the importance of the attitude of the mind of every person towards marriage and morality, as thereby the course of civilisation will trend upwards or downwards. We wish the papers good success.

G. M. C.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

ENGLISH.

Alcoholism, Children and War.

ALCOHOLISM AND CHILD WELFARE IN WAR TIME, by Sir John Kirk, J.P. An address at a meeting of the Society for the Study of Inebriety, January 9th, 1917. After giving statistics of the increase of drunkenness among women during the war, and quoting harrowing descriptions of the condition of the children, the speaker suggested as steps "towards reform" that supervision should be exercised over youths after leaving school, that "the facts about alcohol" should be taught to children, and that the child welfare associations should be extended.—*The British Journal of Inebriety*, April, 1917; pp. 141-155.

H. J. W.

Primitive Types of Marriage.

THE RELATIONSHIP SYSTEMS OF THE NANDI, MASAI AND THONGA, by B. Z. Seligman. The systems of relationship titles for these three peoples, taken from the works of M. H. Junod and H. C. Hallis, show certain marked resemblances, which can be explained by the prevalence of a certain type of marriage. This marriage, of a man with his wife's brother's daughter, is still found among the Thonga, and it is presumed that in the other peoples it was formerly prevalent if now obsolete.

The custom among the Thonga has been traced by M. Junod to a right arising from the payment of a bride-price. Mboza marries Nsabula, daughter of Gogwa; he pays the bride-price to Gogwa, who immediately uses it to procure a wife for his son Mahangale. So long as Mboza is content Mahangale may possess his wife Maphunga in peace, but if he finds himself defrauded, if, for instance, Nsabula dies childless, is barren, or runs away, he will claim back the bride-price from Gogwa. If Gogwa does not put things right out of his own resources, he will be obliged to hand over Maphunga, who has always been possessed subject to a kind of mortgage, to placate Mboza. The happier and more usual solution is adopted if Mahangale has a daughter, who can take Maphunga's place. At the present time, it is so taken for granted that the daughter and not Maphunga is the pledge, that Mboza will always call Maphunga his mother-in-law, and respect and avoid her as such, it being necessary to perform a ceremonial slaying of this relationship if it ever happens that she is handed over to him.—*Man*, April, 1917; pp. 62-66.
R. A. F.

Heredity Studies in Plants.

STUDIES IN THE INHERITANCE OF DOUBLENESS IN FLOWERS. II. By Edith R. Saunders. Miss E. R. Saunders continues her studies in the genetics of double flowers, and describes the inheritance of doubleness in *Meconopsis* (the Welsh poppy), the hollyhock, and in two species of *Dianthus*, the carnation and sweet william. In the Welsh poppy doubleness is due to the greater or less replacement of the male and female organs by petals; the extent of the doubleness varies greatly. Doubleness in this species is a Mendelian dominant. In the hollyhock doubleness is due to partial modification of the stamens into petals. Full doubles mated with singles produced low-grade doubles, and these self fertilised gave high-grade and low-grade doubles and singles. The numbers indicate that the high-grade doubles and the singles are homozygous, and that the low-grade doubles are a heterozygous type. In the carnation and sweet william doubling is also due to petalody of the stamens. In the carnation the double character is a simple Mendelian dominant, while in the sweet william it is a simple recessive.—*Journal of Genetics*, April, 1917; pp. 165-184.

REDUPLICATION SERIES IN SWEET PEAS. II. By R. C. Punnett. Prof. R. C. Punnett continues his observations in gametic coupling in sweet peas, without, however, coming to any definite conclusion on the question whether the chromosome hypothesis of Prof. Morgan's school, or Bateson's reduplication hypothesis, provides the better explanation of the facts.—*Journal of Genetics*, April, 1917; pp. 185-193.

STUDIES ON THE HYBRIDS OF CAPSICUM ANNUUM. II. By S. Ikeno, F.M.L.S. S. Ikeno describes experiments with variegated races of *capsicum*. His most important conclusion is that variegation is transmitted not by the nucleus but by cytoplasmic structures, probably plastids, but since variegation is transmitted by both parents these plastids must be present in the pollen—an assumption not yet definitely proved.—*Journal of Genetics*, April, 1917; pp. 201-229.

VEGETATIVE SEGREGATION IN A HYBRID RACE, by R. Ruggles Gates, Ph.D., F.L.S. R. R. Gates continues his studies in *Oenothera*, and finds that in the cross *Oe. rubricalyx* × *Oe. biennis* the red-bud character segregates in F_2 in a 15:1 ratio, indicating duplicate factors for red, but that in the matter of petal-size no Mendelian segregation occurs. Great variation in petal-size occurs in F_2 , and different flowers on one plant, or even different petals of one flower, show great variation. He scribes this variation of petal-size to somatic segregation.—*Journal of Genetics*, April, 1917; pp. 237-253.
L. D.

An Educational Want.

THE BORDER-LINE CHILD, by Letitia D. Fairfield, M.D. This type, which is "the most hopeful educationally, the most dangerous socially, and the least understood," is defined as a two years' retardation at nine, and a three years' retardation above that age. Dr. Fairfield groups them as the high-grade feeble-minded child, the retarded normal child who will improve with better health and environment, the potential feeble-minded child, including the "bright but backward" who deteriorate later, and the bad and backward of every grade. The most salient fact is the need of these groups for special education, and though the education in a special school is the best available at present, what is actually needed is an intermediate class or school, where these children can get individual attention, manual training and freedom from strain, without the corresponding disadvantages of a special school.—*School Hygiene*, February, 1917; pp. 9-17. E. I. C.

From Sociology to Social Psychology.

SOCIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY, by W. H. R. Rivers, F.R.S. The author takes as his thesis "that it is only by the study of sociology . . . that we can hope to attain to a sound knowledge of social psychology." Defining psychology as "the science which deals with mental phenomena, conscious and unconscious," he recognises that his definition may not be generally accepted. He urges that we must not mistake assumption for explanation, and instances two examples in which Westermarck has assumed "revenge" as the explanation of blood-feud and of head-hunting, whereas further investigation into the examples shows that the former is much more complicated, since in the former case it may be the sufferer who tenders presents to the offender, whilst in the head-hunting, religion rather than revenge is the prime motive. Reference is made to the fact that "social conduct is not directed by intellectual motives," but often by sentiments running counter to the intellectual opinions of those whose conduct is concerned, and he refers to the importance assigned by Freud to the sub-conscious as an explanation of this phenomenon. He concludes that it is "a remarkable fact that through the study of hysterical nervous disorders a physician should have been led to views concerning the nature of mental activity which agree so closely with those reached by the study of that branch of human conduct, also too often subject to hysterical disorders, which we call politics."—*Sociological Review*, Autumn, 1916; vol. ix., No. 1; pp. 1-13. J. D'E.

Thinking Internationally.

THE INTERNATIONAL IDEA, by E. Crawshay-Williams. In this able article Major Crawshay-Williams puts the case for internationality as against nationality. He points out that no one wishes to abolish natural national characteristics, tastes, and aptitudes, or to reduce all nations to a dead level of dull and monotonous uniformity. This is impossible, and, if possible, would be undesirable. Climate and heredity will always secure diversity. "Nature can take care of nationality; but it cannot take care of internationality. That is man's work, and a work which he can pursue, at all events, for the present, and probably for all time, with no qualms lest he go too far." To secure this end we must get men to conceive of the international idea—to think more internationally. Two of the chief agencies in this direction are travel and education. By travel a man loses his insularity, by education he can be drawn towards broader and more generous ideals of human life. The young mind should be given an international bent, linguistic studies should be promoted, a propaganda of internationalism should be instituted, war should be discouraged. "The manifest futility of the argument of brute force, as

opposed to that of reason and justice; the patent horrors of carnage and mutilation; the crushing financial burdens, and the appalling material waste entailed by an appeal to arms—in a word, the calamitous folly of the whole business—must outweigh anything that could be advanced in favour of militarism as a training school of courage and health and so on.” And the international idea is not a vain utopia; it is practical on one condition, viz., that *we will it*. “Two things, indeed, both immediately attainable, are needed in order to substitute law for war among nations—faith and work. Faith to inspire clear-sighted confidence in the practicability of the task; work to carry it out.” In former days barons and chieftains, collecting armed men, imposed their arbitrary will on their neighbours. With the broadening of civilisation such methods fell into disrepute and disuse. What is wanted is to make available in the international sphere what already prevails in the national. Private war has gone; why should public war remain? Individuals and groups of men have been compelled to keep the peace. Why should not nations be compelled to keep the peace? The time might come when it will be as foolish to have a huge standing army as it would be to carry a revolver in Piccadilly. To this end three things are necessary, viz., (1) laws, (2) a tribunal, (3) the sanction, or force, behind. The laws could easily be devised; the trouble would be to get them obeyed. The necessary tribunal need have scarcely any deliberative or executive functions. It need only have two essential duties—to register the agreements made between nations, and, secondly, to see that in case of discord recourse is had to arbitration, and the world's peace kept. The great thing is to keep the peace. Most wars would never occur if nations had to wait a week or two before they plunged into them. The crux and kernel of the whole affair is the sanction of the international will—the force behind the tribunal. This must be a truly international force, homogeneous, impartial—an even and sober grey, like the police. “Why should there not be a great international force, manned and officered by all nations? It would be a splendid and fascinating force to which to belong. Naturally, one would not be called upon to police (or to serve against) one's own land. One would travel. One would mix with diverse men of many nations. One would be taking part in the greatest work of mankind. It would be the premier service of the world.” An international language would be necessary, not to replace but to supplement existing languages. Experts would decide which language now in use is most fitted to serve as the medium of international communication, and every educated person would be bi-lingual. Standardisation of weights, measures, coinage and postage might be effected. Organisation, men of ability and money will be required to attain these ends. “These, joined to inspiration and hard work, could soon produce an international body of opinion whose weight would be felt in all the council chambers of the world.”

This article is worthy of serious attention, and nothing is gained by starting such views as impracticable and utopian. No great cause can be promoted without vision and faith. One of the most outstanding features of the nineteenth century was the upgrowth of the spirit of nationality. Germany, Greece, Bulgaria, Norway, Serbia, Bohemia, Hungary, all exhibit in various phases this potent tendency. That some of its effects have been salutary no one can deny. The growth of national self-consciousness may be in part the cause, and in part the effect, of a new and vigorous national life. But the tendency has grave dangers, as the present state of Europe abundantly testifies. Nationality may mean national egotism, international jealousy and estrangement, feuds and factions, narrowness of view, unwholesome rivalry, dislocation of trade, war. Perhaps, when the present bloody and destructive war shall have reached its termination, the wiser and cooler heads amongst the nations

will see the necessity of promoting international comprehension, toleration, combination and amity. The nineteenth century was pre-eminently the century of nationality. Perhaps, in spite of present omens to the contrary, the twentieth century may in the long run prove to be the century of internationality. *So mote it be!*—*International Journal of Ethics*, April, 1917; pp. 273-292. J. A. L.

The Real Nietzsche.

NIETZSCHE AND THE WAR, by William Mackintire Salter. The author discusses the theory which has obtained wide prevalence amongst imperfectly instructed people, that the teaching of Nietzsche was one of the chief determining factors in the causation of the present war. Nietzsche's emphasis on force, his approval of war, his doctrine of the Super-Man, his contempt for the mild and distinctively Christian virtues, his theory that suffering is the great motive force in life—such teaching is thought to have harmonised well with the temper and aims of Prussian militarism. But those who regard Nietzsche as the fugleman of the German autocracy have read him to little purpose, or more probably have not read him at all. He was essentially humanitarian and cosmopolitan, only incidentally German. He believed himself to be of Slav descent and was proud of the fact. Few men have said such severe things regarding Germany, German ideals and ambitions, and German culture in general. He deplored the new spirit which arose in Germany after the Franco-Prussian War. "The luxury, the contempt of the French, the nationalism displeased me," he writes. "How far back had we gone compared with Goethe! Disgusting sensualism!" The era of Bismarck was for him an era of German *Verdummung*. He wished that his "Will to Power" were written in French so as to avoid the appearance of strengthening German imperial aspirations. "To rule and help the highest thought to victory—that is the only thing which could interest me in Germany. What concern is it of mine whether Hohenzollerns are there or no?" Nietzsche knew the tense state of Europe in his time and significantly remarks that with the founding of the German Empire this "pitiful European system and nervousity passed into a critical state." Mr. Salter asks "What is the relation of a current of ideas like these to the European War? Only 'reine Thorheit,' complete lack of any real understanding of Nietzsche, could bring him into any special contributory connection with it." He thinks that the influence of Nietzsche on his countrymen is "a very debatable quantity." Attacks upon his teaching in Germany have been frequent. His influence in the universities and upon the higher thought of the country is doubtful. "There are stumbling-blocks in Nietzsche; and yet one who penetrates to the heart and thought of the man knows that his aim and hope belong to another atmosphere than that of this war, and that the war is in fact—if I read it aright—an outcome of the very tendencies and instincts he deplored and opposed."

Few careful students of Nietzsche will dispute this verdict. His teaching is open to challenge from many points of view, but only the ignorant will identify it with the mentality of Kaiserism.—*International Journal of Ethics*, April, 1917; pp. 357-379. J. A. L.

Tuberculosis and War.

TUBERCULOSIS AND WAR, by Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. An abstract of remarks of the chairman introductory to a lecture by Dr. T. D. Lister at the Royal Institute of Public Health, February 21st, 1917. Along with the unfavourable conditions of exposure to cold and damp, wounds and disease, and nervous depression, there have been for those in the field the benefits of fresh air, active exercise, and better nourishment. Restricted rationing should be arranged with

medical advice. In especial there is danger of boys and girls becoming susceptible to tuberculosis through underfeeding. The *seed* and the *soil* may be considered, but the *surroundings* are highly influential. Slumdom is the rallying ground. There will be social and economical changes after the war, and Dr. Crichton-Browne has "no manner of doubt" that tuberculosis will finally disappear in consequence.—*The Journal of State Medicine*, May, 1917; *pp.* 144-147. H. J. W.

THE TUBERCULOSIS PROBLEM IN WAR TIME, by T. D. Lister, M.D., M.R.C.P. The disease is largely a matter of overcrowding through urbanisation, as discovered by the comparison of rural statistics. The reduction of mortality since the middle of last century is due to gradual immunisation of the urban population, not to improvements in treatment. The money expended on sanatoriums might more profitably be devoted to the provision of healthy dwellings. An economic loss is inflicted on the community by consumption. The deaths are so many thousands and the number of urban people infected is as many millions. The true method of prevention is to ascertain the average proportion of notifiable tuberculosis in the whole population and take some multiple of that figure as *administrative index*; then clear out any district in which the index is found to be exceeded. Medical examinations and re-examinations must be instituted in every class of employment. In urban districts properly organised institutions should take the place of the single surgeries. During the war "Sanatorium benefit" under the Insurance Act has proved illusory.

The publication is continued from the May number of the journal. Defects and failures of present arrangements are pointed out. A knowledge of common diseases, "of which tuberculosis is the chief," should be required of registered medical practitioners. This would be assisted by the establishment of out-patient institutions, as already mentioned, which would be staffed by the general practitioners of the locality. The family doctor should be trusted and made responsible. As regards curative treatment, the failure of sanatorium methods is due to the treatment not being completed. Both with civilians and with the soldiers treated during the war, we restore their resistance to the disease and send them back to conditions which destroy it again. The hot-beds of the disease are in our towns; "health is found in the fields." Among results of the war should be "to destroy the sordid commercialism of the nineteenth century."—*Journal State Medicine*, May, 1917; *pp.* 147-157. June, 1917; *pp.* 169-173. H. J. W.

TUBERCULOSIS AMONG COMBATANTS AND WAR WORKERS, by various authors. Some people seem to find eugenic value even in war conditions. Dr. Horace Wilson expresses the opinion that war may prove a beneficent factor in the stamping out of tuberculosis. "In conclusion," he says, "we have found the war conditions of actual benefit in tuberculosis. They have brought to light unsuspected cases, improved the condition of many others, weeded out the unfit, and relieved congestion and overcrowding, while as regards the future the improved physique of the men and stamina of the women will provide a race less likely to prove a breeding-ground for the tubercle bacillus."—*Journal of Tuberculosis*, April, 1917; *pp.* 46-47. N. A.

RECENT PROPOSALS ON THE MORAL QUESTION, by Dr. Jane Walker. The writer, discussing some of the clauses of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill now before the Grand Committee of the House of Commons, utters a timely warning concerning "the incomplete and ill-directed knowledge" disseminated by certain writers and speakers, which, by the panic it has produced among a very large section of the public, is liable to lead to that hasty legislation in which the remedy is worse than the disease.

It is urged that any proposal to deal with the prevention of venereal disease should supply a satisfactory answer to the two questions :—(1) "Will it apply fairly, with equal justice, to men as well as to women, to rich as well as to poor?" and (2) "Will it tend to increase and not to undermine, the powers of self-control? Will it help to lift the morals of the nation to a higher plane?"

Two clauses of the Bill at any rate should meet with general approval, viz., those dealing with the suppression of indecent advertisements and the penalising of the wilful communication of venereal diseases.—*The Englishwoman*, April, 1917; pp. 35-42. N. A.

Infant Welfare.

THE ROLE OF THE MIDWIFE AND THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERHOOD, by Lady Barrett, M.D., M.S. A lecture delivered at the Royal Institute of Public Health, February 7th, 1917. During 1914 over 800,000 children were born; 1 in 250 of the mothers died in giving them birth, and over 26,000 children were stillborn; 96,000 odd died in the first year of life. Ante-natal care and supervision in pregnancy are needed. So with ophthalmia of the new-born child, the midwife's observation and prompt summoning of medical aid may save from blindness. It is very desirable that the doctor who attends during pregnancy should be the one summoned during labour. Moreover, objection is taken both by the midwife and the mother to sending a patient to an ante-clinic to be diagnosed and having another doctor to treat her. Plans are suggested and sketched by which both these matters might be arranged. There are some salutary observations on the relations between the midwife and the doctor and between the midwife and the health visitor.—*The Journal of State Medicine*, April, 1917; pp. 97-102. H. J. W.

The Stamping-out of Venereal Disease.

THE PREVENTION AND ARREST OF VENEREAL DISEASE IN WOMEN, by Mary Scharlieb, M.D., M.S. The subject is treated principally as concerning the children, who are said to be infected "in every instance" through the mother. In England out of 800,000 children born alive every year, 100,000 die in their first year, and of these 20,000 in the first week and 30,000 in the first month. Dying within the first week or month, the children must have been born into the world in a dying state. Another 100,000 die between conception and birth. Syphilis may now be detected by the presence of the newly discovered *Spirochæta pallida*. Some investigators say 50 per cent., some 80 per cent., of fœtuses, of dead born, and prematurely born, have the *Spirochæta pallida*. About one-half of the blindness and one-third of the deafness in the country is due to venereal disease. There is also, between the ages of 12 and 20, "juvenile paralysis of the insane" or "infantilism," which is known to be caused by syphilis. Early treatment is essential and women patients should be attended by women doctors. With the new discoveries and methods of treatment the medical profession is very imperfectly acquainted. Medical students should have more intimate training in treatment. The rejection of venereal patients by general hospitals is severely reprobated.—*The Journal of State Medicine*, March, 1917; pp. 65-77. H. J. W.

THE PREVENTION AND ARREST OF VENEREAL DISEASE IN MEN, by Charles John Macalister, M.D., F.R.C.P. The subject of venereal disease must be treated as a bi-sexual matter. It is the men who transmit the disease to their innocent wives and to their children. The first step in prevention is a *policy of education*. Lectures have been given recently in military camps, and in such camps, when revisited, not more than two men in a thousand were found to be under treatment. The subject is best approached by description of the results in after-life rather than by

describing symptoms. Boys of the very poor class must be instructed by the schoolmaster in matters concerning sex; other boys may better be instructed at home. Legal penalties should be attached to the conveyance of infection. Earlier marriages, in the opinion of the writer, "would help the cause which we have at heart. With riddance of venereal disease the health of childhood is improved and therein "lies the key to true eugenics." The medical profession should play its part in the marriage contract.—*The Journal of State Medicine*, March, 1917; pp. 77-95. H. J. W.

FOREIGN.

Adults and Adolescence.

THE PROBLEMS OF ADOLESCENCE, by Harold W. Wright, M.D. This is a simple, straightforward paper which does not touch upon the pathological aspect of the adolescent period, but urges recognition on the part of parents and adults of their own responsibility, either directly or indirectly, for the difficulties of normal, healthy boys and girls, by ignorance of their special individual difficulties, by lack of sympathy with the "sentimental" tendencies common to sexual development, and by a wrong attitude of mind towards sex itself, viz., a failure to realise its sacredness. The resultant of this threefold error is the erection of a barrier damning up those energising forces which are set free in the awakening of sexual instincts, until, failing a right outlet, they find a wrong one, and thus are dissipated instead of conserved. Emphasis is laid upon the many ways in which our modern life tends to produce premature sexual excitement, and the means by which this might be combated. Finally, with regard to the teaching of sex hygiene Dr. Wright holds very firmly to the conviction that definite physical teaching, which should be given before the age of puberty, is wholly inadequate to guard the young from falling into temptation, and should be supplemented by the moral and religious appeal which usually has a peculiar force at the period of adolescence. The paper ends with some practical suggestions along these lines.—*New York Medical Times*, September, 1916; pp. 596-598. N. A.

Public Opinion and Venereal Disease.

THE PROBLEM OF SOCIAL EVIL IN A LARGE MUNICIPALITY, by Moses Scholtz, M.D. (Cincinnati). In this temperate and sensible article Dr. Scholtz discusses the various aspects of prostitution and venereal disease as they present themselves in a large urban centre such as Cincinnati. He points out that whereas the public mind has been thoroughly roused regarding tuberculosis, typhoid and cancer, the venereal problem is still labouring under the handicap of a prudish attitude of public opinion which baffles the efforts of physicians and public health officials to deal with it in a thorough-going and rational manner. He insists that for the solution of any social problem public opinion must be ripe, and holds that in relation to the sex problem the educational campaign must take the first place. "Any attempt," he writes, "to force through legislative measures, sanitary or police regulations, or even through professional medical channels, ideas and methods not yet understood by the public at large and which do not respond to their sentiment, will result in a dismal failure and will defeat the very purpose they seek to accomplish."

Dr. Scholtz believes that the factors which create the social evil are as follows:—Economic conditions tending to delay marriage or necessitate celibacy, "the steadily increasing sensuality of modern society," "ever-greedy commercialism," vulgar and stimulating shows, music and dancing in certain connections, feminine garb, liquor, narcotics, and a confused state of public opinion relating to educational and social

reform. He fears that the sex hygiene movement need not expect any rapid or decisive success, but will be for some time more or less of a missionary character. It is to education that he looks chiefly for results, and it is his firm opinion that "the educational campaign of sex knowledge, to be effective, should be directed not only to the actual or potential offenders—children, youths and men—but to all social groups without exception, such as parents, teachers and educators, social workers and legislators, as only this all-pervading diffusion of rational sex ideas can bring eventually a complete change of social sex psychology." He comments with severity upon the wholly untrustworthy nature of the statistical data at present available regarding venereal disease, and maintains that "it is safe to say that the actual number of cases of gonorrhœa and syphilis contracted and treated in a large city is a hundred-fold greater than is indicated by the official reports." He admits, however, that public opinion is not yet ripe for compulsory notification and that it would be bad tactics to force such a measure upon communities not yet prepared to approve its enforcement.

Dr. Scholtz has no great faith in the sanitary control of prostitution, but urges that "it is the business of social workers, legislators, educators, and clergymen to shape social conditions and raise the moral stamina of the individual so as to gradually eliminate and weed out prostitution. It is also the business of health officers to check and prevent the spread of contagious diseases, no matter what may be the social or moral effect produced by it." He points out with much force the totally inadequate nature of the present provision for institutional treatment of venereal disease. Most hospitals refuse these cases altogether, and many cases drift about, receiving no early and scientific treatment, and so "the ultimate cost to the community of these ostracised venereal victims, due to the loss of health, the disability and the enforced caretaking by the community later on of the rejected individual himself or others infected by him, is appalling, and presents an unanswerable and crushing indictment of the nearsightedness and unsocial nature of the prevailing views on venereal diseases." He believes, however, that the dawn is breaking, and that municipalities are beginning to awake to a sense of their duty in this matter. He is against the institution of special hospitals for venereal diseases, holding that the stigma attaching to such institutions would tend to drive away sufferers, and prefers the system whereby certain wards should be reserved for venereal cases in general hospitals. He urges that, as a continuation of hospital social service for out-patient clinics, a "follow-up system is of the greatest importance. Many patients stop treatment prematurely with disastrous results later on. The experiment of reaching clinical patients, irregular in attendance, by mail has proved successful in New York and Boston. Laboratory facilities must be developed, and paid evening clinics have been organised with success in some large cities. Legitimate advertisement should be employed, as many venereal patients fall ready victims to advertisers of the baser sort, and so get into the hands of quacks.

Recurring to the question of sex education, Dr. Scholtz believes that at present the stress of the campaign should be laid on the sex education of adults, and that the sex education of minor children, except in its general biologic aspects, should not be pressed until parents and adults have been prepared to grapple with the question. "All modern educational facilities, such as lectures, exhibits, demonstrations, moving pictures, pamphlets and circulars, should be pressed into service, and brought before the public on various occasions in a forcible and outspoken manner." The selection of literature and of subjects for lectures, talks and demonstrations requires special care.

This is a sensible article and may be read with profit, though the views put forward do not possess any special originality.—*The Journal of Sociologic Medicine*, April, 1917; pp. 100-114. J. A. L.

The Alien Immigrant Danger.

IMMIGRATION AFTER THE WAR is already exciting the interest of eugenists in the United States. It is urged that "it is in the highest degree un-American for us to permit any such influx of alien immigrants as will make the process of assimilation and of amalgamation of our foreign population any more difficult than it already is." Reference is made to the new law affecting the entrance of aliens. This provides a literacy test whereby each alien must read 30 or 40 words in his own language. Chronic alcoholics and persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority are excluded in addition to "vagrants" and tuberculous individuals. The period of time in which an overlooked case can be deported is increased from three years to five.—*Journal of Heredity*, April, 1917; pp. 147-152. J. D'E.

Mental Capacity of Black and White Races.

THE MIND OF THE NEGRO, by George O. Ferguson, Jnr. This has constantly been assumed to be inferior to that of the white man, and the writer has applied tests to 486 white and 421 coloured pupils, with a view to determining the extent and scope of the variation. The conclusions arrived at are: "In the so-called lower traits there is no great difference between the negro and the white. In motor capacity there is probably no appreciable racial difference. In sense capacity, in perceptive and discriminative ability there is likewise a practical equality," but in the tests of higher capacity the average negro appears to be only three-fourths as efficient as white persons of the same training. "It is probably correct to say that pure negroes, negroes three-fourths pure mulattoes and quadroons, have roughly 60, 70, 80, and 90 per cent., respectively, of white intellectual efficiency."—*Journal of Heredity*, April, 1917; pp. 153-4. J. D'E.

A Mental Deficiency Survey.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY in the general population of the various States is now well recognised, but few data show the proportion. Two entire counties have now been surveyed for feeble-minded, insane, and epileptics. The statistical results are:—

	A. COUNTY.				B. COUNTY.			
	In Institution.	Not in Institution.	In Institution.	Not in Institution.	In Institution.	Not in Institution.	In Institution.	Not in Institution.
Epileptics ...	6	31	13	52				
Insane ...	49	29	57	24				
Feeble-minded ...	31	254	33	219				

The ratio per 1,000 population is:—1.85 epileptic, 3 insane, 10.75 feeble-minded. These figures closely resemble those obtained by a corresponding examination in England.—*Journal of Heredity*, April, 1917; pp. 156-9. J. D'E.

Effects of Inbreeding.

An experiment on an extensive scale—more than 25,000 animals being already reared—is in process at Beltsville, Md., under the auspices of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Brother and sister have been mated in each generation and some families have now reached the seventeenth generation. A few strains have run out, but there is no general deterioration. When Dr. Sewall Wright publishes the results of the investigation they should furnish more precise information about the effects of inbreeding than has heretofore been available.—*Journal of Heredity*, April, 1917; pp. 167.

Marriage in America.

Much interest has been evinced in the marriage and fecundity rate of highly educated women. Comparisons have been made between purely male and purely female institutions. Stanford University, California, is

a mixed college, and taking the first nine years of its existence (1892-1900) it is found that 73.2 per cent. men married as compared with 48.5 per cent. women within ten years of leaving college.

The general conclusion is that the marriage rate of college men is fairly high and constant all over the country, but that of the women is considerably lower but liable to great variation. As usual, this question immediately raises the question, is it the education which reduces the marriage rate of college women or is it the subsequent career which reduces the chances of marriage? The latter has undoubtedly a strong influence, and only when a further investigation is carried out as to the marriage rate in the various professions subsequently adopted can any sensible answer be given to the question as to the influence of advanced education on the marriageability of women.—*Journal of Heredity*, April, 1917; pp. 170-3. J. D'E.

"THE 'MELTING POT' A MYTH" is a further study of the oldest American families to ascertain whether a new variety is arising from the amalgamation of the heterogeneous types of early Americans. Dr. Hrdlicka has carried on this investigation for four years amongst Americans of unbroken American ancestry for three generations—a not very numerous body—to the extent of 100 men and 100 women. He finds a great range of variation and concludes that "intermarriage and environment have not welded these stocks into one blend." Statistics regarding stature, weight, body proportion—here pointing out that "the males are on the whole admirable specimens of the white race; the females are not infrequently undersized, underdeveloped, and weak in comparison with what they should be"—face, hair, and eye colour and head form.—*Journal of Heredity*, March, 1917; pp. 99-105. J. D'E.

Eugenics in Germany.

RACE HYGIENE IN GERMANY, by G. Von Hoffmann. Reference is made to the increased evidence of interest in race hygiene in Germany, as shown by the growth of societies in various parts of Germany—Berlin, Halle, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt—and by the co-ordination of many societies of different characters, labour unions, women's organisations, Christian clubs, all interested in race hygiene by the "Deutscher Sittlichkeitsverein" in Berlin—Plötzensee.—*Journal of Heredity*, March, 1917; pp. 112.

SCHEMES TO INCREASE THE POPULATION IN GERMANY continue to occupy much thought. P. Mayet, in "Medizinische Reform," sets forth a programme in six parts:—

- (1) Corresponding to our infant welfare schemes.
- (2) Special methods for reducing the loss of illegitimate children.
- (3) A comprehensive plan for the physical and intellectual education of youth, to make them more fit for marriage and parenthood.
- (4) Exclusion of celibates from all public offices. It is calculated that this measure would yield an increase of 30,000 births a year.
- (5) (a) Fighting venereal disease; (b) giving premiums for each child above three.
- (6) Insurance schemes to make it financially possible for parents to bring up more children.—*Journal of Heredity*, March, 1917; p. 131.

J. D'E.

Mendelism and Congenital Cataract.

On evidence published by Harman in "The Treasury of Human Inheritance" J. L. F. Jones and S. L. Mason (*American Naturalist*, February, 1916; p. 119) conclude that congenital cataract is not a single dominant unit character. Their conclusions were criticised by Danforth (*Amer. Nat.*, July, 1916), but they have recently maintained their position, declaring further that they are inclined to believe that this defect depends on a single recessive factor. They also criticise severely Davenport's

eugenic recommendations published in "Heredity in Relation to Eugenics," which were based upon the supposed dominance of hereditary cataract.—*Amer. Nat.*, December, 1916; *p.* 751.

H. O.

The Problem of the Piltdown Jaw: Human or Sub-human?

THE JAW OF THE PILTDOWN MAN, by W. P. Pycraft. Among the many controversies that have arisen out of the attempts to interpret the significance of the bones found at Piltdown none is perhaps so remarkable as the claim made by Mr. Gerrit S. Miller, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, that the jaw is that of a hitherto unknown species of chimpanzee, while the skull is human. The idea is not new, for it had been suggested in 1913 by several anatomists in this country. But Mr. Miller has buttressed his argument with a long and detailed statement which has won for his opinion the support of such competent authorities as Professor H. F. Osborn, Dr. W. D. Matthew and Dr. W. K. Gregory, of the New York Natural History Museum. Mr. Miller's evidence ought to be strong enough to overcome the inherent improbability of the supposition that in the Pleistocene period a hitherto-unknown type of extremely primitive man and an equally unknown manlike ape died side by side upon the same spot, and that one of them left his skull without the jaw and the other the jaw without the skull. Moreover, there is the further difficulty that, according to the generally accepted opinion of palæontologists, the anthropoid apes were all swept out of Europe in the Middle Pliocene; so that, if Mr. Miller's hypothesis proved to be justified, a chimpanzee would have to be brought back again in the Pleistocene. The American scientists attempt to evade the latter issue by claiming that the Taubach tooth is a chimpanzee's, but the form of this molar and the size and shape of its pulp cavity afford quite definite evidence that it is human. Perhaps it may have belonged to another skull of *Eoanthropus*. Mr. Miller attempts to substantiate his claim by a detailed comparison of the features of the Piltdown jaw with that of a chimpanzee and claims to have established that it cannot be anything else than a chimpanzee's. Mr. Pycraft has taken up the challenge and examined Mr. Miller's arguments one by one. By means of the large collection of data relating to details of the anatomy of the teeth and jaws of chimpanzees and men he has proved quite conclusively that the Piltdown jaw is not a chimpanzee's, but belonged to a primitive member of the human family, who no doubt was the individual whose skull was found alongside the jaw.—*Science Progress*, January, 1917; *pp.* 389-409.

G. ELLIOT SMITH.

Socialism and Motherhood.

SOCIAL READJUSTMENTS AND RELATION OF STATE TO MOTHERHOOD, by G. A. Hare. Tries to show many public health measures are Socialistic. Social insurance of motherhood. History of the movement. In 1891 mutualité maternelle in France. To-day maternity insurance in 14 European countries. First in States, San Francisco, 1908. Since then in 23 States. In all except Germany and State of Colorado the only recognised relation between State and motherhood is poverty. Objections to this. Case of Italy. In Germany entire expense borne by Empire. Influence of the war. Legal period of rest before and after confinement given for several countries and States. Average three or four weeks. There can be no real home except that which clusters about the thought of mother and children. The writer criticises America on this point. He says one-quarter of all cases of tuberculosis are developed in lodging-houses where men are deprived of home care. U.S.A. apartment-houses are the great rivals of a home. Applicants for these being told children not wanted. Hope of free government of U.S.A. lies in the propagation

of a superior stock. The problem is to reconstruct homes. Medical profession can best act by finding a constructive solution to question of social insurance and relation of State to motherhood and children.—*The Journal of Sociologic Medicine*; vol. 17; No. 4; pp. 185-202. C. S. S.

Co-Education and the Marriage Rate.

CO-EDUCATION AND MARRIAGE. In the co-education colleges in the West from 50 to 67 per cent. of the women graduates marry. In the separate women's colleges in the East the percentage is between 40 and 50. No general marriage-rate is given for East and West to compare these figures with. Owing to difference of constitution and position each college forms a separate problem. In the past women students were a selected group, but now it is common for any bright girl to enter college, and the freshman class is always the prettiest, many leaving to marry before taking a degree. Selection beforehand still influences matters, for many girls unlikely to marry choose a college career. Figures from several universities are given.—*The Journal of Heredity*; Washington; January, 1917; pp. 43-45. C. S. S.

The Jukes again.

HEREDITY v. ENVIRONMENT. Criticism of a pamphlet issued by the Children's Aid Society, of New York, in which we are told about two foundlings descended from "Margaret Jukes, the mother of criminals." About the first, a girl, little is known, but the second, a boy, is an interesting example of the influence of heredity. The view in the pamphlet is that, given a good environment, a Jukes even would have turned out well. As regards the boy, the following facts are advanced. He was illegitimate, father unknown, and therefore we do not know the paternal heredity. The writer of the article says he disappeared in 1902, when he probably ran away. The Jukes women appear to have had temporary relations with intelligent and industrious men, so there is strong probability of some turning out well.—*The Journal of Heredity*; Washington; January, 1917; pp. 41-42. C. S. S.

Evolution by Crossing.

L'ORIGINE D'ESPÈCES NOUVELLES SELON LA THEORIE DU CROISEMENT, by Romualdo Pinotta. An account of some suggestions put forward by the Dutch botanist Lotsy. The author's intention is merely to explain M. Lotsy's theory without criticising it. He specifically differs from M. Lotsy in believing that other species besides *Oenothera lamarckiana* have been shown to give rise to mutations, and in considering that De Vries and others have established the more than occasional occurrence of this species in America, and have shown that it is distinct from the hybrids obtained by Wilson and others.

Lotsy's suggestion appears to be simply that the pure and uncrossed line of any one genetic type is absolutely invariable, and that species have no innate tendency to vary. Such a genetic type is an elementary species in Jordan's sense of the term. Since *Oenothera lamarckiana* is found to vary, it must be considered to be a hybrid, and it is asserted to be the product of crossing *O. grandiflora* with *O. biennis*. An ordinary species is regarded as a mixture of several genotypes and their crosses. Fresh species are supposed to arise as segregates from hybrids. Each hybrid gives rise to a group of new species, which come into existence simultaneously, and among them natural selection chooses the survivors.

In this account of M. Lotsy's position certain difficulties are not discussed. Any two selected species differing in a number of characters must owe their origin to some crossing between species differing in all these as well as in other characters. Looking backward wider and wider crosses become necessary. In zoology, for instance, some primitive cross

must have comprised all the differences between the insects and the crustaceans! Moreover, these primitive heterozygotes were capable at once of producing all their subsequent descendants, so that we must imagine "modern" species as having been produced continually throughout their specific ancestry, to survive only when conditions have at last become favourable. Man, and his pet Pekinese, too, was a potential product of the teeming womb of some eutherian progenitrix!

Crossing may well have played an important part in the production of variability among the higher plants, without the extreme assumption of the constancy of the pure breed, which renders so absurd the theory in its present form.—*Scientia*, vol. xxi., January, 1917. R. A. F.

VARIABILITY UNDER INBREEDING AND CROSSBREEDING, by W. E. Castle. Professor Castle's article deals with the experiments of Professor Walton, and with his paper upon them (*Variability and Amphimixis*, American Naturalist, November, 1915). In a biometrical study of the zygospores of *Spirogyra inflata* Walton had observed that those formed by the union of cells in the same filament, called close-fertilised, were both larger and more variable than those cross-fertilised. Castle points out that in Mendelian heredity it is not the first cross, but his descendants, which should show increased variability, this being at a maximum in the offspring of two first crosses. Barrow's experiment of inbreeding *Drosophila* by brother and sister matings for 30 generations, shows that inbreeding has diminished neither the average size nor the variability.

Hayes' observations upon the variability of pure races of tobacco show, under Walton's treatment, that the variability of the parent races mixed together is greater than that of the F_1 hybrid. From this Castle deduces that continuous self-fertilisation within a mixed population will produce a more variable population than continuous cross-fertilisation.

"This is an important generalisation, which demonstrably will hold good in all cases in which 'intermediate' or 'blending' inheritance occurs. *It would not hold good for cases in which completely dominant and quantitatively invariable Mendelian factors are concerned*, but it is doubtful if such cases occur, as I have elsewhere tried to show."

The reviewer would like to question the italicised statement.—*American Naturalist*, March, 1916; pp. 178-184.

HYBRIDISM AND THE RATE OF EVOLUTION IN ANGIOSPERMS, by Professor Edward C. Jeffrey. There is a general agreement that the rate of evolution of plants is at present notably more rapid than it has been in former times.

The progressive cooling of the earth, and periodic glaciations have in the past well-nigh exterminated previous races of plants, and have left room for better adapted forms. In the late Permian there is world-wide evidence of the glaciation which swept away the great cryptogamic forests. The Gymnosperms were the principal forest trees of the Mesozoic era. At the end of the Cretaceous another age of extinction cleared the way for the Angiosperms.

Experiments in Professor Jeffrey's laboratories have shown that the herbaceous Angiosperms have been derived from woody ones in response to a cooler climate. Such plants can pass through their life cycle in a few weeks, and endure an inclement winter as seeds. The multiplication of generations as well as individuals in the small herbaceous type contributes to the acceleration of evolutionary changes.

A feature of the Angiosperms is their inherent variability, and the consequent difficulty of their classification. Darwin had suggested hybridisation as a cause of variability and "apparently abandoned this belief only because he could find no evidence of its occurrence on a sufficiently extensive scale." Lotsy has recently put forward the view that crossing is responsible for variability and that true species (not

necessarily those of Linnean's) are invariable. It is well known that the hybrid of different species of lilies, irises and honeysuckles are highly variable and characterised by more or less sterility. The author's purpose is to show that in nature a high degree of variability exists among the Angiosperms accompanied by the highly significant phenomenon of pollen sterility.

The several species of evening primrose (*Enothera*), so well known for their variability, exhibit, as do their mutants, marked sterility of the pollen. Recently Miss Ruth Holden made the interesting discovery that the common finweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*) growing in Cambridge was characterised by a large degree of sterility of the pollen. An investigation of the sub-genus *Chamoenesion*, to which *angustifolium* belongs, was carried out in America. It was found that the pollen sterility of *angustifolium* was common in, and confined to the region where the allied species *latifolium* also exists. The general situation of the whole family of the Onograceae is that "monotypic species, or species geographically isolated, have perfect pollen, and are but slightly variable. While where the species are numerous and coincident in their range both variability and pollen sterility are conspicuous."

Professor Jeffrey finds many striking examples in other families and concludes that wherever opportunities for crossing occur both Dicotyledons and Monocotyledons show signs that crossing has taken place. There is no reason to make the same supposition of the Gymnosperms. The assumption of universal hybridism put forward by Lotsy is much too sweeping. Small variations unquestionably characterise the Gymnosperms, and in the course of long geological time have availed to secure their adaptation. Greater variability due to intercrossing has been one of the principle advantages enjoyed by the Angiosperms, since they thereby give greater scope to the agency of natural selection.—*The American Naturalist*, March, 1916.

R. A. F.

An American View of Birth Control.

BIRTH-CONTROL. In an editorial note on Health and Disease by Professor Roger Lee, of Harvard, while maintaining that the teachings of the Catholic Church about birth-control are absolutely correct, and that the real remedy lies in continence or personal control, it is nevertheless conceded that some simple measure of prevention should be taught to poor married women by midwives. But it is rightly urged that too much publicity in this matter would lead to the use of such measures by the unmarried, and could only end in general demoralisation. As Professor Lee puts it: "While society has decreed sexual restraint on moral grounds, we find ample justification for such restraint on the grounds of health also. . . . The solution of sex-hygiene is the acquisition of sound sex habits." Birth-control, it is concluded, should be handled only by the profession, not by agitators, free-love advocates, or other irresponsible persons.—*Chicago Medical Recorder*, March, 1917; p. 122.

N. A.

Protecting the Babies.

PREVENTIBLE BLINDNESS. The Illinois Society for the Prevention of Blindness is taking energetic steps in this matter. It was largely responsible for the Act requiring physicians and midwives to instil a 1 per cent. solution of nitrate of silver in the eyes of all babies immediately after birth, and to report all cases of babies with sore eyes. It is estimated that, in addition to the vast amount of human suffering thus avoided, a great financial saving has also been effected by the reduction in the number of cases of preventible blindness. The society is very active, publishing leaflets in various languages for distribution among the foreign population, giving lectures, providing exhibits and lantern slides, etc.—*Chicago Medical Recorder*, February, 1917; p. 86.

N. A.

Life and Death of Organisms.

LA VIE ET LA MORT DES ESPÈCES, by E. Rabaud. In two elaborate articles E. Rabaud discusses questions related to the persistence of species. The former article is concerned chiefly with the means of defence which animals of the various classes possess, the latter deals with more general considerations. The author begins by emphasising the essentially anthropomorphic view which is commonly adopted in our judgments regarding the lower animals. "L'anthropocentrisme une fois installé a rapidement et solidement pris racine; il a traversé les siècles, si bien que, voici quelques années à peine, R. Wallace proclamait que tout a été organisé sur terre, dès l'origine, en prévision de l'homme qui allait venir et dominer." This is a needed warning. By a naïve but almost irresistible tendency man imparts his own ideas and his own sense of values into regions where they have no real validity. "Tous les actes de l'homme, dans ses rapport avec ses semblables, toutes les mesures de sécurité personnelle qu'il prend, il prétend les retrouver chez les autres animaux, oubliant que s'il peut conclure, avec quelques chances de tomber juste, de ses impressions, de ses sentiments d'un autre homme, rien ne l'autorise à procéder de la même manière pour animal quelconque." According to the author, the views of Bates, Wallace, and most naturalists upon the defensive mechanisms of certain animals are vitiated by an unconscious *anthropocentrisme*. A leading case is the doctrine of "protective colouring," of which "*homochromie*" is one example. Certain butterflies are so coloured as closely to resemble dead leaves, and the theory is that such colouring has been evolved by natural selection so as to deceive certain birds, the natural enemies of these butterflies. In other cases certain insects are provided with a brilliant colouring because they are inedible by birds and the colouring serves as a warning (according to the theory) to birds to avoid them. The author points out that the doctrine of "*homochromie*" requires that these creatures should always choose an environment with which they may be confounded. He argues that these doctrines are devoid of experimental verification, and refers to the experiments of Félix Plateau, Judd and Cuénot. Judd examined the contents of the stomachs of 15,000 birds and found remains of insects of the most brilliant colours. Cuénot found that a reptile in captivity refuses prey which it consumes readily when at liberty. Animals often rest upon a substratum of different colour to themselves. Other means of defence possessed by certain animals are the capacity to secrete bitter or corrosive fluids, sharp hairs, spines, spurs, stings, shells, etc. According to the author, we impart our own ideas into the animal world when we regard such characters as primarily defensive. The turkey feeds on the nettle, the ass upon the thistle, the ox upon the whin. Certain plants are poisonous but only to certain animals. Belladonna is poisonous to man and the dog, but innocuous to the sheep, the goat and the rabbit. Man eats parsley which kills certain birds. The author concludes: "Quel que soit le moyen de défense que nous examinerions, l'observation critique ou l'expérience rigoureuse nous conduirait aux mêmes constatations. Je ne puis, en raison de la place qui m'est dévolue, multiplier les faits; ceux qui précèdent suffisent, toutefois, pour éveiller chez les plus sceptiques plus qu'un doute sur la valeur des 'moyens de défense' et suggérer l'idée que ce système n'explique nullement le phénomène de la persistance et de la disparition des espèces."

E. Rabaud sees the real explanation of the life and death of organisms in considerations much more general than such devices as protective colouring, spines, stings, corrosive fluids, and the like. "Les actions cosmiques les plus diverses entraînent les organismes. Les courants marins ou de l'eau douce, les vents, les variations de température, les jeux d'ombre et de lumière, les changements hygrométriques, en provoquant des déplacements, en facilitant la propagation des mouve-

ments vibratoires de tous ordres, font varier les distances qui séparent les animaux et les plantes les uns par rapport aux autres, facilitent les attractions ou y mettent obstacle."

The articles deserve the careful attention of naturalists.—*Scientia*. I., III., and IV., 1917; pp. 213-25 and 291-303. J. A. L.

Sex Purity.

THE NEW MORAL VIEWPOINT OF THE FRENCH YOUNG MAN, by Jules Bois. In this eloquent and earnest article the author pleads for complete sex purity in both sexes, and denounces prostitution and harlotry in any and every form. "Chastity is a peculiar state of mind, a spiritual and corporal hygiene, a pure, clean, elevated outlook upon men and things. The licentious see the universe through a thick fog. They are confused; they are baffled; they flounder in the mud of their own creation. The clean-minded man sees clearly and acts promptly. He is both agile and strong. He is not encumbered by the heavy weight of desire. He has concentrated the impulses of his heart upon a single end which leaves him fresh and gay." "However numerous and specious the arguments to prove that the harlot-slave is a necessary evil, they fill one with shame and disgust." The false, vile ideal which condones licence must be overthrown. True education in pure sexual relations must be begun early. Encouragement must be given to early marriages, and social conventions and selfish prudential considerations must be kept within bounds. George Sand, Rousseau, Buffon, Dumas the Younger, Björnson, Bossuet, Sainte-Beuve, Lacordaire and Tolstoi—a curious list in relation to sexual morality—are quoted in support of the writer's contentions.—*Social Hygiene*, April, 1917; pp. 165-172. J. A. L.

A Campaign against Prostitution.

THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN AGAINST COMMERCIALISED VICE, by Marion M. Jackson. Atlanta, the capital of Georgia, has been conducting a vigorous campaign against prostitution and all its attendant evils. The crusade began in 1911 and was organised by the Executive Committee of the Men and Religion Forward Movement. It was found upon enquiry that there were in the city 44 recognised houses of prostitution, a number of assignation houses, and prostitutes in the majority of the hotels. Fabulous sums were paid by these houses in the guise of rent, one house alone paying to its reputed owner no less than ten thousand dollars per annum. Of the 265 inmates of the recognised houses 104 had never worked for wages. Of the others 95 had been earning an average of five and a quarter dollars per week. The volume of trade in the recognised houses amounted to seven hundred thousand dollars per annum. A Commission was appointed by the Mayor in 1912 to investigate this matter. An active press propaganda was instituted, and in September, 1912, the chief of the Atlanta police force, James L. Beavers, issued an order giving notice that within two weeks from that day cases would be made against the inmates of all the houses and against property owners if the houses had not been closed. This order marked the end of the open toleration of prostitution in the city of Atlanta. Assistance and shelter were offered to every woman and girl willing to accept them, ten thousand dollars being available for this purpose. During the crisis 265 cases were handled; 75 children dependent upon fallen women were given help; 139 of the women came from recognised hotels or houses of ill-repute; 64 of these were women who had been married but separated from their husbands; 14 were widows; 52 unmarried; 42 cases were attributed to drink or similar causes; 112 were sent to their homes or given employment. There was much opposition to the movement, and the chief of the police was the object of malicious prosecution. The results obtained are thus summarised:—"Unquestionably great progress has been made, but the

work is far from being completed. The old cry of scattering vice in apartment houses and hotels is being raised. And without doubt conditions are far from being satisfactory . . . but in spite of manifest defects and failures conditions with reference to the social evil are better in Atlanta to-day than they were prior to the closing of the Mechanic Street district, when a section of the city was openly advertised as being set apart for commercialised vice."—*American Social Hygiene*, April, 1917; pp. 177-184. J. A. L.

To Prevent Venereal Disease.

THE PROPHYLAXIS OF VENEREAL DISEASE, by Mäzyk P. Ravenel, M.D. Dr. Ravenel does not object on grounds of principle to the use of preventive measures for those who have been exposed, though admitting that "the success and general introduction of such medicaments would inevitably increase immorality." He holds that "the sanitarian must to a certain extent overlook the moral question involved. His duty is primarily to prevent the spread of infection and to limit the incidence of disease." His discussion of this vexed question is, therefore, free from bias, and his conclusions, based chiefly on a study of statistics in the army and navy, suggest that the success of artificial prophylaxis has been very limited. In the United States Navy the six years following the adoption of prophylaxis actually showed an increase in the damage rate of gonorrhœa and chancroid, viz., 1.47 and .451 per 1,000, as compared with 1.06 and .440 per 1,000 in the six years previous to its adoption, while syphilis showed only a slight decrease, viz., 3.21 per 1,000, compared with 3.59 per 1,000. Dr. Ravenel does not see much hope in this direction, but thinks that "in a campaign against any disease all measures which help even a little must be resorted to." He looks with more expectation to general measures—legal and educative. He recommends control of the liquor traffic on the theory that "sine Baccho friget Venus," the suppression of newspaper and toilet-room advertisements of the quack type; alteration in the marriage laws preventing or regulating the marriage of infected persons; prohibition of persons suffering from venereal disease in a communicable form from the preparation and serving of food; the promotion of early marriage; educative measures in the broadest sense. "Emphasis," he writes, "should be laid on the fact that continence is entirely compatible with the highest physical and mental development, that there is no such thing as sex-necessity, and no damage to the reproductive organs by non-use. It should be made clear that the practice of continence does not mean physiological non-use, and that the resorption of the secretion of the testicles has a marked effect on the development of manly qualities." Emphasis must be laid upon the dangers of venereal disease, especially to the innocent wife and children that are to be. The author believes that the fear of sterility or injury to offspring is one of the most potent motives in keeping young men straight. He concludes his article as follows:—"The problem is one with very special features which make it most perplexing and difficult to handle. Surely the field is one for the wisest heads, the kindest hearts, the sanest judgment, the profoundest study. There is no place for the half-baked reformer, the philanthropic charlatan, nor the gushing sensation-monger. Discussion as to whether the sanitarian or the moralist should undertake the work is beside the mark. There is room and need for both. Indeed, the efficient health officer of to-day makes use of educational and moral means to the fullest extent to bring about sanitary reforms. Such success as is possible will be attained by developing and utilising every agency and the correlation of those forces which tend to the suppression of vice and temptation on the one hand, and the upbuilding of character and public moral sense on the other."—*American Social Hygiene*, April, 1917; pp. 185-195. J. A. L.

A Revival of Astrology.

INTORNO ALL' INFLUENZA DEL MESE DI NASCITA, by Marcello Boldrini. In this elaborate article, fortified by full recognition of the literature and an imposing array of statistical data, M. Boldrini discusses the question of the influence of the month of birth upon physical, intellectual and moral qualities. He thinks the question is one of the first importance, a question of which advancing science will be compelled to take account. It is incontestable that amongst many of the lower animals—lepidoptera and crustaceans, for example—seasonal influence is potent. Amongst the higher animals the evidence is much more scanty, partly on account of the complexity of the phenomena and partly because domestication tends to modify natural law. Wilckens and Schlecter found that in horses the winter births showed a preponderance of males, while the opposite was found to be the case with cows, pigs and sheep. C. Gini found the latter rule in the case of rats. The natives of Tripolitania found that lambs born in the autumn are inferior in weight and in rapidity of growth to those born in the spring. R. J. Ewart found that infants born in the period January to March showed a superiority in height and weight, and that those born in the first half of the year had a higher survival rate than those born in the second half. C. Gini is of opinion that the month of birth has an influence upon vital resistance, and that children born in the winter have a higher probability than those born in summer of showing superiority of intellectual qualities. The author produces a large amount of statistical material collected at Padua, which suggests that longevity has some relation to the month of birth. Further information is adduced from Rome, and the author concludes that “I nati di primavera e di agosto morirebbero di preferenza in età molto giovane o molto avanzata, mostrando, così, un andamento diverso dai nati in principio d' estate e in inverno.” Della Rovere investigated the influence of the month of birth upon intellectual qualities and found the proportion of children of inferior intelligence lowest amongst those born in January and February, and highest amongst those born in August and September, while the proportion of clever children was found to be highest amongst those born in January, February, April, May and July, and lowest amongst those born in November, December and August. Robust children were more numerous amongst those born in April, June, September and February, and least numerous amongst those born in January, May, August and December. Professors in the Italian universities, presumably representing a high grade of intelligence, were found to be born oftenest in January, March and April, and least often in August, September, November and December. Observations made upon soldiers at Padua suggested that those born in the first half of the year surpassed in height and thoracic measure those born in the second half. Observations were also made upon the line of life in the hand, and this was found to be better developed in those born in the months March to May than in those born at other seasons! It is impossible to read these observations and speculations without very mixed feelings. The enthusiasm, meticulous care and transparent honesty of these enquirers are self-evident. But even taking the statistics on their face value they are often unconvincing, and the sources of fallacy are many. It seems next to impossible to isolate such a factor as the month of birth from all the other factors—hereditary and environmental—which determine physical or intellectual superiority. Only a vast accumulation of data derived from many countries and embracing all classes of society could be expected to establish any valid conclusions.—*Rivista Italiana Di Sociologia*. Fasc. III., IV.; pp. 321-342.

J. A. L.

Inequality of Races.

LA DISEGUAGLIANZA DELLE RAZZE UMANE, by Carlo Puini. In this article the author discusses some important problems of the ever-interesting, if somewhat elusive, subject of ethnology. He is a supporter of the view that race is the fundamental fact in history and social evolution. Race is "il fattore essenziale della storia o della evoluzione storica delle società umane. I destini di un popolo sono in stretta relazione con le sue qualità costitutive, e in relazione col valore dei suoi elementi etnici." He admits that other factors must not be ignored, but holds that they are of relatively minor significance. "L' Ambiente fisico, il fattore geografico, storico, ed economico, sebbene tengano il secondo posto, sono essi pure cause di singolare importanza nella vita dei popoli. Nondimeno l'incapacità di una razza renderà inutili tutti i vantaggi che la contrada da essa abitata le può offrire." As examples of this principle, he points out that the Japanese, although inhabiting a country singularly adapted for maritime pursuits, were timid navigators until in recent times they received cultural impulses from the West. Corsica and Sardinia, well adapted for navigation and commerce, have done nothing in history owing to some defect of race.

The author adopts the view that in Europe there are four ethnic types, viz., the *Homo europæus*, a fair long-head; the *Homo meridionalis*, a brunet long-head; the *Homo alpinus*, and the *Homo dinaricus*, both round-heads. The *Homo europæus* (the Nordic Race of other writers) is found relatively pure in Great Britain in the proportion of 25 per cent. of the population and in Scandinavia; less pure in the Netherlands, Denmark, the Baltic area and Northern Germany. In the ethnic composition of Germany this type is found pure in only 20 per cent. of the population, the rest of the German people being a mixed race—metics—consisting of admixtures of the *Homo europæus*, the *Homo alpinus* and the *Homo dinaricus*. The modern German does not usually present the physical traits of the fair long-head; he lacks the elegance which is frequently found amongst the Anglo-Saxons. As we go from north to south in Germany mixed types become more frequent, and the *Homo dinaricus* tends to predominate, his chief characteristics being tall stature, large face, heavy build, slight tendency to brachycephaly, fierce expression. According to De Lapouge, Bismarck was a typical specimen of the *Homo dinaricus*. The *Homo europæus* lived in primitive barbarism until he came in contact with "la cultura latina" and Christianity. How, asks the author, could "questo biondo animale da preda potè essere nella storia universale fece che accesse ogni lume d'incivilimento?" C. Puini believes that the *Homo europæus* is like the Arabs, unable to produce an independent and original civilisation, but capable of great achievements in art and life when stimulated by contact with other races. The Arabs did nothing for civilisation when confined within their primitive bounds, but when they became dispersed through regions where the ancient Græco-Latin culture was in a state of decadence they became artists, scholars and philosophers—witness Baghdad and Cordova.

Civilisation is a matter of character—energy, firmness, perseverance—and intelligence, and no race attains high cultural rank which is defective in either of these respects. The author believes that the Aryan element in modern peoples is mainly an element of character, and that we must look elsewhere for the elements of intelligence. Character is stable and cannot be exchanged or transmitted. It is the exclusive patrimony of the race which possesses it, and is the more important element in history and social evolution. Intelligence, on the other hand, or rather the fruits of intelligence, are easily transmitted from one people to another. The *Homo europæus*, incapable of originating civilisation, can give to it a certain course, a certain stability and an ultimate development. Germany's vaunted claims to pre-eminence in science and

culture have owed much to the deference and cowardice of other nations. "La sciocca pretesione poi dei popoli tedeschi di credersi legittimi discendenti d'una razza privilegiata, a cui il mondo intero sia debitore della civiltà, viene smentita, se no bastassero la storia e l'antropologia, da loro stessi, col dimostrarci la facilità con cui accade tra essi il ritorno atavico alla loro primitiva barbarie."

The author discusses the question of the original seat of the true Aryan Race, the blond long-head. He holds that its origin in a hot dry region is incompatible with its physical features, and that hence the theory that Bactriana or some neighbouring region of Central Asia gave birth to this race must be abandoned. Scandinavia has been proposed and certain regions of Russia. The latest suggestion, that of Latham, is that the Aryans sprang from a continent, now disappeared, which formerly united the British Islands to Scandinavia.

The author concludes with the affirmation that certain races possess the capacity for originating civilisation—such as the Accadians and Sumerians, the Lydians, the Assyrian-Babylonians, the pre-Hellenic inhabitants of Asia Minor and the Ægean, the Chinese; while other races, incapable of originating civilisation, develop it when borrowed—these races being the Japanese, the Arabs and the Anglo-Germanic races of Europe.

We live in times when it is not easy to discuss ethnic problems without prejudice and without preoccupation with the Great War. The view that the Germans are pure "Nordics" may be regarded as definitely disproved. Their physical characters alone are sufficient to dispose of this theory. Their claim to be the natural leaders of civilisation and the rulers of other peoples—a claim based upon certain unfounded ethnological assumptions—is ridiculous. Carlo Puini writes with a natural prepossession in favour of the Latin culture—a more legitimate expression than the "Latin Race"—but there is much to be said for his contention that the Germanic peoples owed their first steps in civilisation to an impulse from the inheritors of the Græco-Roman culture. His view that the *Homo europæus* is deficient in originating capacity but a skilful borrower of other nation's ideas and standards is in accord with the indisputable fact that the modern Germans have shown a singular faculty for appropriating the scientific work of England, France and Italy. This is nothing to their discredit, but obviously it limits their claim to special scientific genius. They are a plodding, energetic, persevering and patient people, but their contribution to the original thought of the world has been a very moderate one.—*Rivista Italiana Di Sociologia. Fasc. V.-VI.; pp. 519-532.*

J. A. L.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

EDUCATION REPORT.—The annual report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education for 1915 is, as usual, one of the most illuminating and instructive of the Government publications. It is a gratifying fact that the work of medical inspection has been less interfered with than might have been feared—a circumstance due no doubt to the greater recognition of the importance of this subject, as well as to the fact that it can be carried out by women doctors.

The value of the work can be best appreciated by the amount of disease and physical defect brought to light and the amount of suffering averted. Apart from the medical inspection, the check upon special research and inquiry has been considerable, and in some instances medical treatment also has been confronted with added difficulties. The report points the way to needed advances, and will well repay attentive study.

E. W. H.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

National Baby Week.—The arrangements being made for the celebration of Baby Week, both in London and the provinces, combine such a variety of schemes with so much enthusiastic energy on the part not only of the Central Committee, but also of the very numerous local ones scattered up and down the country, that the success of the undertaking is already assured. The support which has been so readily given and the success which is yet to come are both richly deserved by an organisation whose aim is at once so humane and so patriotic.

The exhibition will be opened on July 2nd by Her Majesty Queen Mary at Central Hall, Westminster, and a series of interesting conferences will be held there, at which experts such as Sir Francis Champneys, Dr. Hope, Dr. Janet Lane Claypon, Mrs. Creighton, Judge Neil, of Chicago, and many others, will discuss such urgent questions as the improvement of the midwifery service, the problem of illegitimacy, young children under the Poor Law, etc.

Mothers have throughout the centuries come in for so much mingled instruction and censure that it is refreshing to find the Baby Week Council (following an American precedent) issuing a letter to fathers in the form of a brief homily on the knowledge necessary to and the duties attendant upon fatherhood.

A lecture on "Eugenics" formed part of the speakers' preparatory lecture course, and the points are also emphasised in the Speakers' Handbook.

After attempting to grasp the education scheme devised at 6, Holles Street, one feels that only "invincible ignorance" can stand up against the flood of information being prepared to swamp the country from July 1st to 7th on all matters relating to the health of mothers and babies. Knowledge cannot, it is true, be imparted in a week, but the desire for it may be, and also the information as to where it may be obtained for future use.

The Eugenics Education Society, as well as supplying the series of posters on healthy parentage, etc., wherever Committees have space for their display, has also secured the services of a number of its members who have consented to speak in various parts of the country, and who will make a point of emphasising eugenic principles and clearing away

those prejudices which are so often due only to a misunderstanding of the aims and objects of the eugenist and of his proposed methods of attaining them.

The following lectures have already been arranged :—

Miss V. Trench.—Littlehampton, July 2nd; Chichester, July 3rd; Sandwich, July 4th.

Mrs. Whetham.—Ottery and St. Mary, Seaton and Sidmouth.

Mrs. C. Goslett.—Whitelands College, June 20th.

Bishop Welldon.—Huddersfield, July 5th.

Professor MacBride.—Fulham, July 2nd.

Mrs. C. Brereton.—Swansea, July 2nd; Neath, July 3rd; Port Pontadawe, July 3; Port Talbot, July 5th; Merthyr Tydfil, July 5th.

Mrs. A. C. Gotto.—Manchester, July 2nd; Wandsworth, July 6th.

Dr. Murray Leslie.—Cardiff, June 5th; Windsor, July 3rd.

In addition to these Dr. Tredgold, Mr. Newton Crane, Mrs. Penrose, Professor Lindsay, Miss Kirby, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Bamfield, and Lady Meyer have also kindly consented to speak.

The Educated Mother.—Since mothercraft is no more a matter of instinctive knowledge with the educated woman than with the uneducated one, the Infant Consultation Centre recently opened by the Mothers' Union at Mary Sumner House should prove very valuable to those for whom it is intended, viz., the wives of professional men, of officers in the Army and Navy, of business men, etc. The Centre, which is under the supervision of Dr. Mary Scharlieb, M.D., M.S., is open every Friday from 2 to 4 p.m. A course of lectures on infant management is being arranged, and there are also courses on hygiene, homecraft, character training, etc. It is particularly interesting to note that in these lectures the eugenic aspect of child life will be considered.

The Parents' National Educational Union will hold its 21st Annual conference at Bedford College during National Baby Week, on Friday, July 6th. A most varied and interesting programme has been prepared, and for the convenience of those attending for the whole day, luncheon and tea will be provided at moderate charges.

QUARTERLY CHRONICLE.

April 17th.—Executive Council.

May 15th.—Executive Council.

In view of so many members being actively engaged in war work, it has been decided not to hold the Annual General Meeting this year on July 5th, as announced, but to call a business Meeting of the General Council on that date, in order to present the report and the audit.

An evening discussion was held on Sunday, June 24th, by kind permission of Major Darwin, at 12, Egerton Place, S.W., to consider the housing question in relation to eugenics.

Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones, Mr. Fleischl, and other members of the Council, were present. Many thanks are due to Mr. Burn, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Whybrew, and Mr. Woolcombe, who kindly attended in order to put their special knowledge of the subject at the service of the Society.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK.

The Council of the Society, having decided to co-operate with the National Baby Week Council, in order to procure the opportunity of drawing public attention to the eugenic aspects of infant welfare work, a special committee was called, on which Mr. Benson, of Kingsway Hall, kindly consented to serve. With his valuable assistance, a series of 16 eugenic posters was designed for propaganda work during National Baby Week, and these were offered free of charge to all local committees organising Baby Week shows who were willing to display them, with the result that at the time of going to press about 190 applications have already been received.

BRANCH SOCIETIES.

The war has put an inevitable end to so many of the activities of our branches that it is refreshing to hear of one on which it has apparently had the opposite effect.

Mr. Eldridge, the hon. secretary of the New South Wales Branch, reports that his Press campaign has been most favourably received, and has resulted in the dissemination of eugenic doctrines among a considerable public.

Lectures have also been given and efforts have been made to stimulate public action with regard to the questions of sex instruction and venereal disease.

PROPAGANDA.

Annfield Plain—

Mr. Stock lectured to the Workers' Educational Association at Annfield Plain on Sunday, April 29th, on "Heredity and Social Problems."

Brighton and Hove—

A course of lectures has been given at the Public Library on the following subjects:—

May 7th.—"Principles of Eugenics." Major Darwin.

May 8th.—"Meaning and Purpose of Sex." Professor MacBride.

June 1st.—"The Inheritance of Disease and Defects." Professor MacBride.

June 15th.—"The Importance of Healthy Environment." Professor MacBride.

July 2nd.—"Special Problems of the Teacher." Miss Norah March, B.Sc.

Durham—

Mr. C. S. Stock, B.A., gave a lecture on "Heredity" at Durham which was largely attended by members of the University.

The Very Rev. H. Hensley Henson, D.D., Dean of Durham, presided.

London—

Miss Norah March, B.Sc., lectured on "The Child and the Race" at Mary Sumner House (Mothers' Union) on Wednesday, June 27th.

Uxbridge—

Mr. C. S. Stock gave a lecture on "Heredity" to the Workers' Educational Association on May 9th.

Further courses of lectures are being arranged for the Autumn.

REPORTS RECEIVED.

Indian Population in the United States and Alaska. (Bureau of the Census, Washington, 1910. Pp. 285; 22 maps; 8 diagrams; 110 tables.)

Reformatory and Refuge Union: 61st Annual Report. (London, 1917. Pp. 24.)

Report on Physical Welfare of Mothers and Children. England and Wales.

Vol. 1 (pp. 434). Introduction. General Report. Charts and Diagrams. Abstracts of Legislation. Epitomes of Local Reports.

Vol. 2 (pp. 190). Midwives and Midwifery. Voluntary Work for Infant Welfare. Play Centres and Playgrounds. (Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, 1917.)

Report on the Physical Welfare of Mothers and Children. Vol. 4. Ireland. (Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, 1917. Pp. 213.)

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- An Introduction to Social Psychology*, by WM. McDUGALL. 10th Edn. (Publishers: Methuen and Co., 1917. Price 5s. net. Pp. 431.)
- Anthropometry as an Aid to Mental Diagnosis. A Simple Method for the Examination of Sub-normals.* By E. A. DOLL. (Vineland, New Jersey, 1916. Pp. 91.)
- Atti della Società Romana di Antropologia.* (Vol. xiii.; pp. 400. Vol. xiv.; pp. 426. Vol. xv.; pp. 444. Vol. xvi.; pp. 491. Roma, 1907-11.)
- Christianity and Sex Problems*, by HUGH NORTHCOTE, M.A. 2nd Edn. Revised and enlarged. (Philadelphia, 1916. Price 12s. 6d. net. Pp. 478.)
- Ethnobotany of the Tewa Indians*, by WILFRID WM. ROBBINS, JNO. PEABODY HARRINGTON, and BARBARA FREIRE-MARRECO. (Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, 1916. Pp. 124.)
- Manhood. The Facts of Life Presented to Men*, by CHAS. THOMPSON, with Foreword by REV. F. B. MEYER, B.A., D.D., and Preface by PHILIP SNOWDEN, M.P. (Health Promotion, Ltd., 1917. Price 2s. net. Pp. 152.)
- Matrimony: Its Obligations and Privileges.* A Book for Men and Women who Think. By MONA BAIRD. (Health Promotion, Ltd., 1917. Price 1s. 6d. Pp. 123.)
- Physical Education in relation to School Life*, by REGINALD E. ROPER, M.A., M.Ed. A Statement of Present Conditions and Future Needs for Parents, Teachers, Members of Education and School Care Committees, and all interested in National Health. (Publishers: Geo. Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1917. Price 2s. 6d. net. Pp. 116.)
- Science Française, Scolastique Allemande*, par LE DR. G. PAPILLAUT. Prof. de Sociologie à l'école d'Anthropologie de Paris. (Felix Alcan, Paris, 1917. Price 2 frs. 50 cents. Pp. 154.)
- Staying the Plague*, by N. BISHOP HARMAN. (Publisher: Methuen, 1917. Price 1s. net. Pp. 120.)
- The Causation of Sex in Man.* A new theory of Sex based on clinical materials, together with Chapters on Forecasting or Predicting the Sex of the Unborn Child, and on the Determination or Production of either Sex at will. By E. RUMLEY DAWSON, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. 2nd Edn. 22 illustrations. (Publishers: Lewis and Co., Ltd. Price 7s. 6d. net. Pp. 226.)
- The Eugenic Marriage*, by W. GRANT HAGUE, M.D. A Personal Guide to the New Science of Better Living and Better Babies. 4 vols. (Publishers: Review of Reviews Company, New York, 1914. Pp. 656.)
- The Hidden Scourge*, by MARY SCHARLIEB, M.S., M.D. (Publishers: C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd., 1916. Price 1s. Pp. 96.)
- The Jukes in 1915*, by ARTHUR H. ESTABROOK, of the Eugenics Record Office. (Carnegie Inst. of Washington, 1916. Price \$2.50. Pp. 85. 27 charts.)
- The Passing of the Great Race, or The Racial Basis of European History*, by MADISON GRANT. (Publishers: Geo. Bell and Sons, Ltd., 1917. Price 8s. 6d. net. Pp. 246. Charts 3. Maps 4.)
- The Upbringing of Daughters*, by CATHERINE DURNING WHETHAM. (Publishers: Longmans, Green and Co., 1917. Price 5s. Pp. 250.)
- The War and the Nation*, by W. C. DAMPIER WHETHAM. (Publisher: Jno. Murray, 1917. Price 6s. net. Pp. 312.)
- Tuberculosis*, by CLIVE RIVIÈRE, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Publisher: Methuen, 1917. Price 1s. Pp. 127.)

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

- A Study of the Birth-rate in Harvard and Yale Graduates*, by JNO. C. PHILLIPS. (Reprinted from Harvard Graduates' Magazine, September, 1916. Pp. 9.)
- Eugenic Factors in Jewish Life*, by DR. MAURICE FISHBERG. (Reprinted from the American Hebrew, 1917. Pp. 31.)
1. *God saw that it was Good*, by MRS. HOUSE. (Pp. 8.)
 2. *The Gift of Life*. (Pp. 3.)
 3. *The Temples of Life*. (Pp. 2.)
 4. *The Temples of Life*. (Pp. 3.)
 5. *The Meaning of Love*. (Pp. 4.)
(Price 5d. set.)
- Memorandum on the Educational Principles upon which should be based all Future School Reform*. (Child Study Society, London, 1917. Price 3d. net. Pp. 28.)
- Significant Evidence for Mental Heredity*, by FREDK. ADAMS WOOD. (Reprinted from Journal of Heredity. Pp. 7.)
- The Border Lines of Mental Deficiency*, by SAMUEL C. KOHS. (Reprinted from Journal of Psycho-Asthenics. Vol. xx., 3 and 4, 1916. Pp. 16.)
- The Intelligence Quotient and Borderlinity*, by SAMUEL C. KOHS. (Reprinted from Journal of Delinquency. Vol. ii., 1, 1917. Pp. 8.)
- The Religious Difficulty in Schools*. A Solution of an Insoluble Problem. By DR. F. H. HAYWARD. (Published by Author. Price 3d. Pp. 30.)
- The Stanford (1915) and Vineland (1911) Revisions of the Binet Scale*. (Reprinted from Psychological Review. Vol. xxiv., 2, 1917. Pp. 6.)

We have to acknowledge with many thanks the gift of the following books for the Library from the London School of Economics:—

- Les Maldies Sociales*, by PAUL GAULTIER. (Haduth, 1913. Price 3 frs. 50 cts. Pp. 268.)
- The Year Book of Social Progress*, 1913-1914.
- Report on the Statistics of Employment of Women and Girls*, by MISS COLLET (C7564), 1894.
- Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Divorce in Matrimonial Causes*. Vols. I., II., and III. (We have these.)
- A Housing Policy*, by JOHN S. NETTLEFOLD. 1906.